

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—No 1083.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it. Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 10th, 1806.
CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on a Water street, next door to Mr. John A. Smith's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorseys' Bar Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

September 25, 1806.
John Graves

TO THE PUBLIC, I have the honor to inform you, that I have just received from the State of Kentucky, a large quantity of the best of the following, viz: 4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall. — barrel \$12 cts. do. Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22 cts. pr. lb. — smaller quantity 25 cts. Fish, as usual. Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806. 8w.

FOR SALE.
The House, Lot, and Tan-Yard, NOW occupied by the subscriber, on Main street, in this town. The terms will be made easy, and may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew McCalla, or the subscriber on the premises.

Jacob Kieser.

Le xington, October 11. 3w

STOLEN
Out of my stable lot, in Lexington, on the night of the 17th current, a dark bay horse, supposed to be about fifteen hands high, and eight or nine years old, with a few white hairs on his forehead, his mane inclining to the left side, rather a short tail, and some white hairs just above the left ham, appearing to have been occasioned by a rope tied round it, no brands recollected.

I will satisfy any person amply who will deliver me the horse, or give such information that I get him—and will give 20 dollars reward for apprehending the thief.

J. BLEDSOE.

Lexington, July 23, 1806.

Blank Deeds
FOR SALE HERE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses; He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames. The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Montello.

May 20, 1806.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERTHWHITE.

September 3, 1806. 15.
RICHARD TAYLOR.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort, where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A Very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
FROM the farm of the subscriber, on Monday the 20th of September last a

SORREL HORSE,

nearly fifteen hands high, about 9 years old, has a snip, some saddle marks, and a small lump on one of his thighs, no brands recollected. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

October 15, 1806. 3w

NOTICE.
Mrs. ELIZABETH WILSON, mair daughter name Elizabeth Oblains, daughter of John and Mary Oblains, of York county, State of Pennsylvania, and married Isaac Wilson against her parents' will, who it is thought is dead. And said Elizabeth Wilson, now a widow, or married to some other person, may hear of something very much to her advantage, by applying to the subscriber at Henry Court House, or at his farm in Woodford county Kentucky.

Edmund Searcy.
P. S. The different Printers in the Western country, and the districts of Louisiana, may confer a favor on the widow and the fatherless, by giving the above a place in their papers, a few times.

E. S.

STOP THE DESERTER.
DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Nashville, on the evening of the 2d inst. John Johnson, a private soldier in the army of the United States, aged twenty-one years, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, dark hair, dark complexion; had on when he went away a blue infantry coat, a white woollen jacket, and linen pantaloons edged with blue, his buttons are marked U. S. with the Eagle; he is slender but very frail, has a pert look, an active walk, was born and raised in the State of Connecticut. Whoever will apprehend said deserter and deliver him to me in Nashville, Lieut. H. Johnson at Lexington, or any other officer of the U. States army, or confine him in any Jail, and give notice thereof, shall receive ten Dollars reward, with all reasonable expenses.

ALPHA KINGSBY, Lieut.
of U. S. Regt. Inftry.
Nashville, 4th October, 1806.

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to forwarn any person from taking an assignment or title to a piece of land, entered in the name of Charles Morehead, and patented to the same, of 203 acres, in Montgomery county, as I purchased the same of him, and paid for the same, sometime about the year 1801, and some time after that time he died, and his representatives refuse to make a title to me for the same.

Weather's Smith Sen.

October 14, 1806. 3w

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY young NEGRO WOMAN,

well acquainted with house work—enquire of the Printer.

1st August, 1806.

I HAVE FOR SALE,
A trusty HOUSE WOMAN, thirty-two years of age, and of good constitution, is an excellent cotton spinner, and sews and knits well—price \$80.

Matthews Flournoy.

Fayette county, Sept. 22, 1806. 15

WILLIAM DORSEY,
WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Cospering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main Street and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. 12th NOTICE.

WHEREAS we made a contract with John Jordan Jun. of Lexington, bearing date, 1 day of April 1806, for a plantation near said town of Lexington, for which we were to pay in slaves and whiskey; not less than 60,000 slaves, nor less than 2000 gallons of whiskey, to be paid in Orleans &c. on the 1st day of May 1807, and the balance on the 1st day of May 1808, in the same way, before which time, the said John Jordan Jr. is bound to make us a clear and indisputable title to the aforesaid plantation. And whereas a certain Jacob Clair, of said town, holds a mortgage on said plantation, for 2540 dollars, a much larger sum than was contemplated in said contract, and for certain reasons which we explained to the said John Jordan Jr. we did on the 4th inst. call on him to give us security, that he would convey to us the said plantation agreeable to contract, or refund and make void the same, notwithstanding we had progressed largely in the preparation for payment; but he refused, and still refuses to do either—We therefore give notice to the said John Jordan Jr. that we shall desert the contract, and leave him his plantation without ever possessing it, and to the public to take no assignment on the aforesaid contract, as we are determined to comply with no part thereof unless compelled by law, under the aforesaid circumstances.

Edmd. & Anderson Searcy.
October 16, 1806.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the waters of the Town fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, on Sunday night the 12th inst. a negro woman named

PATT,
about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made, has a scar I think on the upper part of her breast; had on and took with her a black bonnet, an old hat, a white ground callico habit patched with a different kind, a callico short-gown, a white linen petticoat founced, a blue do. a blue blanket sewed up like a bag and a pair of the shoes of boots. The said negro I bought the 20th of last month, the property of George Beeson, of Pendleton county. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or five dollars if secured in any jail so that I may get her again.

Jacob McConatby.

October 20, 1806.

Taken up by Walter Adams, in Madison county, near Winter's old mill, on Tate's creek, a

Small Bay Horse,
two or three years old, a star in his forehead some white on his heels, a bob tail, thirteen hands and half an inch high, no brand perceptible, appraised to 30 dollars. 14th July 1806.

1 Mitchell Overstreet, jr. m. c.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.
No Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

ALEXANDER PARKER
Has just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, (on Main Street, opposite the Public Square) A very extensive and elegant assortment

of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S GLASS & CHINA WARES.

Also, the best imported Bar Iron and Castings,

Assorted, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash, hemp, salt and country made sugar.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the PLANE MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, Pittsburgh, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon Planes of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms. All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
September 15, 1806. 6m.

J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square, An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE & STATUARY.

Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON & CASTINGS, & NAILS.

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following, —VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Washington's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Potheur on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kames's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Assistant, Espinal's, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacreon, Sanson's Letters from Italy, Abbe Barthelmy's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hool's Areolto, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gilblas de Santelme, Hellham's Philosophy, Paley's do. do. Evidences of Christian Religion, Davis's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a low price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Wilson's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.

Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

FOR SALE FOR CASH,
A Likely Young Negro Man,

That is active, strong and healthy. Enquire at this office.

11 July 26, 1806.

NOTICE

HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S & GLASS WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar, 10 do. Loaf do. 1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret, Lemi-johns Strub & Lime Juice, 20 Cwt. Campeachy Logwood, 500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for Good Ste. Antioch Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

BASI & YOUNG, COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore—making all sizes of Stills and boilers, hatters' and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c.—Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Currying shop, Main Street, Lexington, under the firm of ALTE, & Co. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.

Doctors Fishback & Dudley,

HAVE commenced partnership the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Lexington. By their skill in those professions, and attention to business, they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20, 1806.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 30th of June at night, my shop was broken open, and two valuable

SILVER WATCHES taken out; one of them capped with silver, maker's name, George Edwin, London, No. 423, a small chain out of the face at the figure 6; the other a common size watch, with a black silk chain and brass key; the paper in the case stained by being wet, some marks of ruit on the balance wheel, the name and number not known. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said watches to me in Lexington.

Edwd. West.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Montgomery Circuit, July term 1806.

Jams S. Magowen, Complainant, against John Boskell, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this State, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this State, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste, Micajah Harrison, clk M.C.C.

I WANT TO PURCHASE
Fifty barrels of GOOD WHISKEY, and pay for them in Boots & Shoes, with some cash.

H. CRAWFORD.

Boot & Shoe maker Main-Street, Lexington.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

BELIEVING that the objects of the Western World were inimical to our country, and confident that Humphrey Marshall was a principal promoter and prominent supporter of that paper, I thought proper to express my sentiments on the subject in the Kentucky Gazette, under the signature of "Independence," with a view to call the public attention to the real source of the Western World, and the motives of its patrons, that they might receive the expectations and merited contempt of all good men.

Mr. Marshall demanded of the Editor, the real name of "Independence"—conditions were made which Mr. Marshall has failed to comply with. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, and willing that my motives should undergo public scrutiny, I did not hesitate to give up my real name.

It was my intention to have answered Mr. Marshall's address at length, but I find it so replete with inconsistencies and contradictions, and so intermingled with feignity and abuse, that it scarcely merits any answer.

I do not mean to contend with Mr. Marshall, the point of superiority in writing; as to quantity, I will cheerfully yield, and as to matter and quality, the world can judge. I will only notice such parts of his address as may be necessary to shew his fallacy, to refer to proofs which contradict his statements, and to expose his motives.

Mr. Marshall says "it has been a uniform principle of his conduct to avoid doing injury, and to do justice to all men," and again, "I defy my enemies to shew where by writing I have attacked the private character of any man." Can Mr. Marshall be serious in these declarations? He ought to be the last man who would make them; he must know the reverse. To establish the fact, that they are not true, I refer the public and Mr. Marshall to his writings in the Kentucky Gazette, Palladium and the Western World, where more than a dozen of cases in point can be found. But he protests against attacks on private character—I wonder who commenced it? Look at "An Observer," and many of his publications in the Western World, and the question is answered.

Mr. Marshall next tells you, "to render my accuser the more worthy of notice and of public attention, I shall draw around him some adventitious circumstances, with which he is connected by various relations." Now let us examine what these adventitious circumstances are. Why, Mr. Marshall says, "that I went frequently to Frankfort about the time the Western World made its appearance, when it was expected that some of my connections were to be implicated in the Spanish Conspiracy," that "I was nearly being concerned in the attempt to assassinate Street," that "I am the bosom friend and confidential correspondent of John Fowler, and that I am the step-son-in-law of the honorable Harry Innes." It is true I was at Frankfort several times in the month of July last, during the sitting of the Federal Court, attending to my business in that court, and as a witness before a Court-Martial—Mr. Marshall well knew the cause of my attendance. As to my being nearly concerned in the attempt to assassinate Street, Mr. Marshall himself cannot believe it. Mr. Street knows better. (his furious address to me notwithstanding.) The facts shall shortly be laid before the public for their decision.

But I am the bosom friend and confidential correspondent of Capt. Fowler, & the step-son-in-law of Judge Innes. Here Mr. Marshall discovers his *cloven foot*—he has suffered his *landed to overcome his judge*, and has made an attack the most wanton and malicious on the characters of those gentlemen, to gratify his own resentment and revenge. He has *lugged* in the names of Capt. Fowler and Judge Innes, without the shadow of a pretext for the sole purpose of venting his malignant spleen and deadly hatred against them. But Mr. Marshall may rest assured that the characters of those gentlemen are out of his reach; all the abuse and scurrility which he is capable of, (and for which he possesses a talent in an eminent degree,) will never foil them; it will only serve as a mirror to make them shine more resplendent

in the eyes of all true republicans. I am proud to acknowledge myself the friend, and shall always be happy to be the confidential correspondent of Capt. Fowler—he is a sincere friend and a faithful representative.—Fellow Citizens, you know him well; his meritorious exertions as the guardian of your liberties and rights, in support of the republican cause, and the honest discharge of his public functions for a series of years, will never be forgotten.

It is true that I am the step-son-in-law of Judge Innes, and am happy in the connection; his character and conduct, both public and private, I respect in the highest degree and think them worthy of imitation. But what has this to do with my charges against Mr. Marshall? Why, he says these adventitious circumstances influenced my conduct towards him. Never was man more mistaken. I call God to witness that I was actuated by the reasons assigned in my letter to Mr. Marshall, (which is before the public, and therefore is unnecessary to be recapitulated,) that I never consulted any person whatever on the subject, nor did my nearest and best friends know any thing of the several publications until they were prepared for the press. I was not influenced by party spirit, but was governed by what I thought my duty, and deemed to be necessary.

Mr. Marshall says it was expected, "that some of my connections were to be implicated in the Spanish Conspiracy." That it was his wish, and that he has exerted every means to implicate them I have no doubt, but that any connection or relation of mine ever was concerned in the Spanish Conspiracy, or any other association inimical to the interest of their country, with a view to become attached to the Spanish Monarchy, I positively deny, and call upon Mr. Marshall to state the instance, and exhibit his proof.

I shall not notice the insinuations and scurrilous abuse of Mr. Marshall against Judge Innes, further than to correct one statement. The fact came within my own knowledge. I mean this charge, "That he was once the contributor of relative facts for Magruder's history of the Western country; he has withdrawn the documents, it is said, to compile his own defence; but fortunately for the cause of truth, not until the historian had proclaimed to the world the existence of a Spanish association in Kentucky."

The papers alluded to, were procured from Judge Innes, and handed to Mr. Magruder by myself, and were altogether on the subject of Indian affairs, shewing the depredations which had been committed, and the necessity of the United States extending protection to the people of the then district of Kentucky. I do positively assert, there was nothing contained in them relative to the Spanish Conspiracy, &c. and I do most solemnly declare and pledge myself to prove that the pamphlet wrote by Mr. Magruder, entitled "Reflections on Louisiana," from which the extract published in the Western World, on which Mr. Marshall relies for the proof of his assertion is taken, was published long before Mr. Magruder ever saw or heard of the papers furnished him by Judge Innes.

The precious confessions of Mr. Marshall, that he approves the conduct of the Editors of the Western World, that he is the author of "An Observer," and detests the name Republican, &c. require no comment, they fully support what I have suggested against him on that score—I want no better proof.

But Mr. Marshall does not know the politics of the Editors of the Western World. Very much like a Whale—indeed it is difficult to determine whether they are of any politics, but one fact we know, they are void of principle and destitute of truth. Mr. Marshall no doubt knows what party & politics they have engaged to support.

I have called to Mr. Marshall's recollection, certain charges by way of interrogatories, with a view that the public might know the character and motives of a principle supporter of the Spanish Conspiracy, a defamer and slanderer of some of the best characters in our country. Let us examine how Mr. Marshall has answered them. It has been stated that he was charged with perjury by the Judges of the Court of Appeals; in answer to this, he has laid before the public, a lengthy and laboured defence, in a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Senate of the United

States on that subject, in which the Senate say, that as the crime was committed near two years before Mr. Marshall's election as Senator, and as no documents accompanied the petition of the Legislature of Kentucky, and no person appeared to prosecute, they had no jurisdiction of the case, nor could Mr. Marshall's consent give them jurisdiction. Is this sufficient to prove Mr. Marshall's innocence? I trust not; he might as well contend, if charged with a capital crime of which he was really guilty, that because he was never prosecuted his innocence is proven. If he was *not* guilty why did he not prosecute the Judges for slander? Mr. Marshall has laboured and used his utmost exertions to prove that his vote in the Virginia Convention was correct, and enumerates the good consequences which have flowed from it. I never made it a question whether the vote was a good one, for I think the adoption of the Federal Constitution was right; but I condemn Mr. Marshall (and would any other man under like circumstances) for having promised to do what he knew to be the will of his constituents, thereby securing his election, and afterwards voting in direct opposition; this fact I believe can be established on Mr. Marshall by at least twenty living witnesses. His vote ratifying the British treaty is attended with similar circumstances; he then knew the will of his constituents, and acted contrary to it; to establish this fact, see the different publications on the subject in the Kentucky Gazette.

It has been asked, "does he recollect the person who wrote in the Surveyor's office in 1783-4, and was suspected for making alterations in entries which interfered with the claims of some of his friends?" Mr. Marshall says, no doubt he is the person alluded to; I can tell him, that he is the very man, and as he is not satisfied with the manner in which the question is stated, to enable him to understand it fully, I refer him and such persons as have doubts on the subject, to a Bill in Chancery, exhibited in the late Washington District Court, by Samuel Patterson against Thomas Marshall and others, which suit was removed to the General Court in Frankfort. In that Bill the charge is fully stated. To an entry in the name of Samuel Patterson for 12500 acres, on Johnson's fork of Licking, to Wm. Walker's entry of 21400 acres, on Raven creek, and to many other entries which may be found by examining the Surveyor's books—these alterations are in the hand writing of Humphrey Marshall, which is sufficient to justify the suspicion at least; what his motives were I will not undertake to say, but the public on an investigation can judge.

It is not my intention to notice Mr. Marshall's scurrility and billingsgate abuse, against myself; nothing better could be expected from a man destitute of principle and void of truth, whose whole life has been devoted to news paper controversies, and employed in slandering and vilifying his fellow men.

I never did intend to attempt a defence of the supposed conspirators, because I am satisfied that no such conspiracy ever existed, and I again call upon Mr. Marshall and the Western World to prove their assertions. I have neither time nor inclination to pursue Mr. Marshall through the mazes of his different news paper publications—my principal motive was to bring him before the public; in this, I have succeeded, and there I leave him to receive his sentence.

THOMAS BODLEY.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

(CONTINUED.)

No. XV.
CONCLUDED.

Although various treaties and conventions had been formed with the north western tribes, in the years 1775 & 176, yet, the powerful influence of the British government, during the revolutionary war, caused the Oneidas, the Tuscaroras and several other Indian nations, lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, to arm against us; but at the close of the general peace of 1783, measures were taken to effect a treaty likewise, with the Indians, and accordingly, peace was concluded in the year 1784, at Fort Stanwix, with the hostile part of the northern Indians, known by the name of the Six Nations. In January, 1795, a similar treaty was ef-

fected with part of the western tribes, at Fort McIntosh, on the Ohio river, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, and Chippewas. During the same year, treaties were formed, at Hopewell, on the Kewee, with all the powerful tribes of the south, excepting the Creeks, viz. the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. In January 1786 at the confluence of the Great Miami with the Ohio, a treaty was concluded with the Shawnees. These treaties, in all probability, would have been held sacred, had not certain turbulent and malignant characters, the associates, friends and tools of general Wilkinson, excited uneasiness, and complaints among the unsuspecting Indians. General Wilkinson had at that period commenced his commercial traffics and negotiations with the Spaniards, and it was his particular interest that all the other settlers, but those which were leagued with him, should be excluded from the protection of the Spaniards, or the friendship of the Indian tribes. The bribes which Wilkinson bestowed on the officers of his Catholic Majesty, are even exultingly acknowledged by his friends. An advocate for general Wilkinson in the Farmer's Register, of the 19th Sept. a paper published at Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, in his defence for his friend the general unwarily divulges more of the business than was known to the editors of the Western World. The paragraph to which we allude is the following.

"About 1782, he (Wilkinson) and some others, went from Philadelphia to Kentucky, with a view of opening a trade with New-Orleans, and through that channel between the Atlantic States and our Western country. In this delicate business, he took a lead; but through the venality and caprice of the Spanish government, he and many others suffered ruinous losses. General Wilkinson's losses are stated by the writer at 20,000 dollars. This the writer admits, that president Washington examined this to his satisfaction. The merchants in Philadelphia, with whom he was probably connected, admitted this estimated part of these losses, he and some others afterwards recovered; but among those whose affairs were ruined by the losses sustained this way, was colonel John Perry, well known in this country, and who, notwithstanding numerous applications, in one of which, the writer of this accompanied him to the Spanish minister, never recovered." The Kentucky writer informs us of two elegant horses purchased by Mr. Wilkinson in Virginia, for a present to the Spanish governor. Why did he not tell us of a very elegant coach procured for the same purpose in Philadelphia to accompany the horses? This was certainly no secret, nor secretly done."

On the second of July, 1788, Congress appointed the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to fourteen thousand dollars before appropriated, for defraying the expenses of treaties which had been ordered, or which might be ordered to be held in the present year with the several Indian tribes in the northern department, and for extinguishing the Indian claims, the whole of the said twenty thousand dollars, together with six thousand dollars of the fourteen thousand dollars, to be applied solely to the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to the lands they had already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the same, and for extending a purchase beyond the limits theretofore fixed by the treaty; but that no part of the said sums should be applied for any purpose other than those above mentioned.

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort Harmer the latter part of the year 1788, with a representation of all the six or northern nations—the Mohawks excepted—and with a representation of the following tribes, viz. the Wyandots, the Delawares, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatamas, and Sacs.—By these treaties, nearly the same boundaries were recognized and established by a principal purchase, as had been stipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh.

It was after these treaties that the correspondence between the Indians and the Spanish Associates principally progressed; and it was the care and attention of the latter perpetually to frustrate the views of the executive with regard to the Indians. The unprovoked aggressions of the Miami and Wabash Indians upon the peaceful citizens of Kentucky after these treaties were concluded, solely originated from the emillaries of the Spanish Conspirators, who exerted their endeavours to collect into a body the banditti, and outcast Indians of the Shawnees and Cherokees, for this purpose. But these plundering savages were taught to respect and leave unmolested the property of every Spanish Associate. This can be proved by the testimony of many characters, living at present in the state.

The circumstance of the attack which was made upon Major Doughty in April, 1790, is an evidence of the partiality exhibited by the Indians to some white settlers, in preference to others. This officer, along with an ensign, Sedon, and a party of fifteen men, were ascending the Tennessee river, when they met with a party of 40 Indians, who approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace. They came on board the major's boat, receiv-

ed his presents, continued with him nearly one hour, and then departed in the most friendly manner. But they had scarcely cleared his oars, before they poured in a fire upon his crew, which was returned as soon as circumstances would permit, and a most unequal combat was sustained for several hours, when they abandoned their design, but not until they had killed, and wounded eleven out of fifteen of the boat's crew. The same Indians had, however, previously met about the mouth of the Ohio, several of Wilkinson's Tobacco boats for Orleans, which they treated with the greatest civility, and did not attempt the slightest species of injury.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Louisiana Gazette.

Mr. Mowry,

If the following remarks, the object of which is to point out the importance of this country, and its intimate connexion with the United States in general and the western country in particular, meet your approbation, please to give them a place in your Gazette, an oblige

AN AMERICAN.

THE importance of Louisiana, and the rank which nature defines it to hold, as a member of the United States, are now becoming generally known to the people of the union. Until lately, and whilst under the government of Spain, the Province and its productions were disregarded except by some merchants and adventurers; it was unexplored by those capable of appreciating its value, and the voice of the few who proclaimed its advantages and resources, was either slighted or imputed to interested motives. The veil is now rent, curiosity, speculation and the wish of providing for poor and numerous families have drawn amongst us emigrants of all ranks from every part of the United States.—The immensity of the country, the richness of the soil, the value of the productions, the cheapness of land, the facility of intercourse between the most distant parts and the capital, the uncommon salubrity of the climate, which was found equal to any part of the United States, have alike called forth their joy and astonishment, and their communications to their friends, in the most distant recesses of the union, have at length dispelled the cloud of prejudice which prevented the people of the Atlantic and western states from examining and enjoying the benefits to be realized among us. Should the man of commerce entertain a doubt of the future grandeur of Louisiana, let him cast an eye on the map of America, and with the first glance he must discover, that from the sources of the Ohio to the east, to those of the Missouri on the west, comprehending a space of 40 degrees of longitude, and from the source of the Mississippi in the latitude of 47 to the Gulf of Mexico in the latitude of 29, every stream is tributary to and pours with its waters, its productions into this sink of rivers—let him then inform himself of the prodigious population of these countries until lately uninhabited, let him enquire what they produced twenty years since, what they now produce, and from thence infer, not only what they are capable of becoming, but what they must be in an equal time in future when enjoying the blessings of a free government.—Can any one reflect for an instant on this subject and not be lost in wonder.

Should a farmer for a moment doubt of realising not only a competence, but a fortune to himself and family by his industry, let him enquire of his friends who have visited Louisiana, what those who have already emigrated there have acquired by their labor. He will learn that all who were sober and industrious, though poor and unprotected on their arrival, are now rich and affluent, that the first rate lands on navigable streams may be had at the fourth of the price of what he can sell his poor worn out fields for in the place he inhabits, that the produce of these lands is three or four times greater, and more costly than what he raises, and that the conveyance of these rich productions to market is in an inverse ratio to its value—that while at home, the carriage of his crop to market consumes a great proportion of his time, and of the value of the crop itself; yet in Louisiana it is comparatively nothing on account of the superior value of the object, and superior facility of the water communication. The farmer then will learn with surprise that he has overlooked or has been ignorant of these advantages, he will learn with plea-

sure that many worthy characters among his countrymen have preceded him, and that on the Mississippi in particular, those who have attempted the cultivation of the Sugar Cane are making immense fortunes, with the same number of hands which in Maryland and Virginia scarce sufficed to pay their annual expenses. But it is not to the rich alone (who on account of the expense of the first establishments can attempt the cultivation of the sugar cane) that Louisiana holds out a prospect of a better fortune—the poorer classes equally find their account in the cultivation of Indigo, Rice and Cotton, which within a very few years have increased the riches of the inhabitants of the Mississippi territory and Louisiana generally, in a proportion, that would not be believed, except by those who had seen the change. Louisiana then, wants nothing but an additional population, to be the first country in the universe, and that population it is rapidly acquiring. It has the singular felicity of offering some advantages to each of the three great portions into which nature has divided our immense empire.—To the inhabitants of the eastern states who are mostly a commercial & sea faring people, it offers an immense commerce which it never can carry on itself, for want of shipping & seamen of its own, as for ages to come the natives of the country will of choice apply to agriculture, which so soon affords them an independence, rather than to the sea which has nothing in their eyes to compensate its toils and dangers. (a) The people of the eastern states will therefore of necessity be the carriers of our immense and wealthy productions to their own and foreign countries; they will supply us in return with the luxuries and conveniences of life, which we do not raise within ourselves, they will form the richest commercial establishments among us, and by having connexions already formed in other countries, and large fortunes already employed will be able almost exclusively to enjoy a commerce which in a few years will be equal to the remainder of the United States.

To the people of the middle and southern states, whose lands require a new species of cultivation, which can no longer be managed in the former method, nor raise the crops they have been accustomed to, on account of the poorness of the soil, exhaulted by the tobacco plant, it offers an outlet for the future abundance of their black population, and an extravagant price for what will shortly be to them, an incumbrance instead of an advantage.—But it is to the western states that Louisiana offers the greatest and most immediate benefits. United now under one common government, our interest is the same, they have nothing now to fear from foreign outrage, the channel to the sea, and thence to the most distant parts of the world is assured to them, and their commodities will in future pass freely without being burdened by foreign duties or their agents embarrassed by foreign officers. In proportion as the population of this country encreases it will afford a greater vent for the produce of the Ohio and its waters, which we shall prefer buying of them, when assured of a constant supply, rather than raise them ourselves, as we can more advantageously employ our time and hands in the cultivation of richer productions (b) which in return we shall supply them with, at cheaper rates than they can be furnished by foreigners. Our merchants as they acquire large capitals will be able to export to more advantage the surplus productions of their soil, and will afford them extensive credits, the circuitous trade which is now carried on with a few ports of the Atlantic states, will give place to one more direct and less extensive with New Orleans, where in future their investments will be made for home consumption; and Louisiana, as it now is from interest, duty and choice, attached to the government of the United States, will form a link to connect the Western with the Atlantic states, which otherwise could not hold together, and which by their separation would cause their mutual destruction. On this head it is needless to enlarge as the most experienced must see the truth of this position. Louisiana in the hands of a foreign power would controul the whole of our western settlements, but supported now by their population and secure of their assistance, if ever it be wanted, it has nothing to fear from external enemies. The only thing it has to

fear, is, lest the general government ill informed of its resources, importance and dispositions of its inhabitants, should refuse to impart to it those blessings to which it is entitled. It is as much the interest of the western states, as of the people of Louisiana, that every privilege enjoyed by any other part of the union should be extended to them, as on the treatment they will receive, will depend their future prosperity or ruin. If encouraged by the fostering hand of government, their riches, their energy and their productions, will be augmented a hundred fold, and in proportion to it will the importance of the western country be augmented, by the increase of its trade, consumption of its productions, and facilities offered to its inhabitants from the capitals acquired in N. Orleans.—If on the contrary, oppressed or refused a just participation in the rights to which they are entitled, their importance, riches and industry will diminish and the resources of the western states will diminish in proportion with them. Let the people of the western states examine their own situation and they must candidly acknowledge that they have grown and prospered, only, since they have formed connexions in Louisiana, and that their future grandeur must depend in a great measure, if not totally on that of the lower country. Their fates are now indissolubly united and every reasonable privilege which is refused to the people of Louisiana, or every injury done to them is a mortal wound to themselves, the effect of which, it depends altogether on them to guard against, by giving their influence in the national councils to raise Louisiana (which may be called their own sea port) to that rank to which the God of nature, the ties of brotherhood, and the stipulations of treaty have given them a just right.

(a) Of 40,000 tons of shipping which now frequent the port of New Orleans, and are necessary to convey the present productions of Louisiana, to foreign markets, about 27,000 tons belong to the eastern or New-England states, from which, a judgment may be formed, of the interest they ought to take, in the affairs and prosperity of Louisiana. The imports and exports of this country, united, amount to near six millions of dollars, and a very large proportion of this trade, has already fallen into the hands of New-England Merchants.

(b) In proof of this, it will only be necessary to state the quantity and value of an acre of provisions raised in Louisiana, and compare the same value, with that of an acre of cotton or sugar, the difference will be very considerable, and must convince the people of the upper country, whose climate is better suited to raising provisions than ours, then, when assured of a constant supply of Indian corn, and when they substitute the flint, for the gourd seed, which latter, is more subject to be destroyed by the weevil than the other, the inhabitants of this country will depend on them for a constant supply of that article, as well as for all their salt provisions. The consumption of this latter would be augmented now ten fold, if more care was taken to procure it, and in future will augment in the same ratio with our population. Little is yet exported on account of its inferior quality, although we have a manifest advantage over all the other ports, as far as respects the supply of the Island of Cuba. For flour, we are totally dependent on the upper country, as we raise no flour here, and to their own carelessness, or dishonesty of a few concerned in it, they ought to impute the little consumption of this necessary article.—There is likewise a manifest repugnance shown by the merchants, to ship it to foreign markets, where the quality is always found inferior to that of the Atlantic states, and almost invariably proves rotten at the end of two or three months. It requires only common honesty in the inspectors, and to pack the flour when cool, in tight and seasoned barrels, to avoid these merited reproaches.

An acre (or arpent) of corn in Louisiana, produces an average crop of 20 barrels in the year, or about 22 bushels in grain, which at 75 cents, per bushel, amount to dollars 16 50
The same acre (or arpent) planted in cotton, with the same labor will produce 1000 lbs. of cotton, in seed, or 250 lbs. of clean cotton valued at 20 cents per lb. the average price of the last 7 years. 50
An acre (or arpent) planted in cane, produces at the lowest calculation, even in indifferent crops 1000 lbs. of sugar, at 8 dollars per cwt. 80
One barrel of molasses. 7 50
87 50

It is therefore evident that the land of the Mississippi, which are all fit for sugar or cotton, will not be employed to raise corn, when the planters are assured of a supply from above—and the inhabitants of the Ohio, and its waters will have on the Mississippi, without looking to a foreign market, an outlet for almost the whole of their crops, and the consumption must annually increase. It is the same with other provisions—Our lands will be too valuable to devote much of them to pasturage, and the climate is too warm to permit us to fatten our own meat intended to be kept through the summer. It may be objected that the culture of rice is more advantageous, and that the planters might be tempted to feed their slaves principally on it.

An acre (or arpent) produces 20 barrels of rough rice, or ten barrels weighing 1 cwt. and 3-4ths each of clean rice, which at 3 dollars per cwt. is 52 50

It will, however be evident that while the planter can procure this price for his rice, or any thing like it he will ship it to a foreign market, and not feed his slaves on it, and besides rice is not supposed to be healthy a food as corn, and will only be raised in small quantities, by the poorer planters. This branch can never therefore, interfere with the inhabitants of the Ohio, and in proportion as the lands are drained, and made capable of producing the cane, the cultivation of rice will be abandoned for sugar.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dinwiddie county, to his friend in Frederick county (Virginia) dated 17th August, last.

Our anxiety to hear from your part of the country is much increased by the present very alarming prospect of our own. Never, in the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, did the face of nature wear so gloomy an aspect. A drought has continued nearly fifteen months, and its effects are truly distressing. Crops of every description are cut off at least two thirds—our wheat crops have fallen far short of their usual returns—and it was a rare thing for any person to raise more than their seed from the oats. The cold dry spring destroyed many plants as to diable most people from planting more than half their usual crops of tobacco—and black seasons at the time of planting and subsequent dry weather, has killed a great proportion of what was planted. There cannot be more than one-third of a crop made. With Corn the important crisis is past. However favourable the weather may be hereafter it cannot revive—there will not be one-third of a crop made between Meherrin and the Potomac. The great scarcity of grain renders it impossible to raise meats. If, therefore, there is not a liberal supply both of bread and meat from some distant source, there must certainly be a famine.

All our water courses are nearly dried. Springs and Wells never before known to fail, do not afford a drop of water. Meal cannot be obtained any where. Wyatt's* and Hardway's mills do just make out to grind hominy, but not meal for their customers; and unless it rains shortly, they will not be able to do that. You may walk over either of their ponds, or any part of the river, by throwing a fence rail across. Carts have come quite from the Isle of Wight to Wyatt's mills, which he has been obliged to turn off, in order to supply his customers. This dreary prospect has raised the spirit of emigration to a high pitch; every body talks of moving some where or other; but Tennessee appears to be the place where most of the emigrants from this country will move to.

*Wyatt's and Hardway's Mills, on Nottaway river, a large deep stream, generally impassable, except at the numerous bridges which cross it.

† Isle of Wight county, distant from Wyatt's mills from fifty to seventy miles.

WOODFORD County, Aug. 16, 1806. TAKEN UP by Joseph Sellars, near Wilkins's mill, a

Brown Mare, fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, off hind foot white, some white on the other, some white hairs in the forehead, has a flaking in one of the hind legs, docked, but no brands perceivable—appraised to 40 dollars. Also

A Sorrel Horse, thirteen and a half hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a blaze face, a hole in the upper corner of one of the eye lashes, both hind feet white, docked but no brands perceivable—appraised to 35 dollars. Certified under my hand, this 22d day of October, 1806. R. M. THOMAS, J. P.

KENTUCKY WINE. A few gallons for sale. Apply at this office.

“True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.”
LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 30.

The serious attention of the Citizens of Kentucky, is solicited to the observations in our last, under the signature of “A Friend to Commerce.” The prospectus of a Commercial Company, with a subscription paper, is lodged for signatures at this office. That some plan must be adopted to prevent the exportation of our circulating specie, is obvious to every one engaged in business; and we have seen none which promises better success than the one proposed.

Public curiosity is still on tiptoe relative to the object of Col. Burr's visits to the Western country. He is still in this town, where he has been for some time—yet all his transactions are enveloped in mystery.

Various are the conjectures on the subject. Some favourable, others unfavourable to the reputation of Col. B. That some grand object is in contemplation we have no doubt; and we are disposed to think that object not unfavourable to the interests of the union. At present it would be improper to publish our opinions; but if our suspicions are well founded, a few months will probably lay his plans before the publick.

Sporting Intelligence. Earl's Station Track, Madison county, 23d and 24th October, 1806.

First day, a Sweep Stakes, for two year old colts, one mile the heats. Won by Mr. Gentry's grey colt, by Volunteer, beating four others.

Second day, a Sweep Stakes, free for every age, one mile the heats. Won by Col. Irvine's forel filley, by Speculator, (a three year old,) beating an aged horse, and two of four years old, the third heat distancing the field with ease.

RICHMOND, October 3.

Crops in Virginia.—So great is the apprehended scarcity in several counties of Virginia, that a proposition has been made to stop the proceedings of the courts of Justice. According to the Raleigh Minerva, it has actually been carried into effect in Brunswick county; for “the Magistrates refused, at the time fixed for the last term, to go on the bench and open court; alledging that to give judgements at this period, against many individuals would be their ruin.” Some of the Southern and Western counties, unwilling thus to suspend the administration of justice, have deliberated upon the expediency of petitioning the Legislature to enjoin all executions, and to suspend the collection of taxes during the ensuing year. Such a measure is said to have been adopted within a few years past in regard to some of the counties of this commonwealth.

“Our crops, of every kind (says a gentleman in Brunswick county) are astonishingly short. Nothing less than 5 dollars per barrel is spoken of for Corn from the stack. I am confident, that unless our demand can be supplied from abroad, the next summer will exhibit many distressing scenes of extreme want.” Let the Corn-Merchant, therefore, seriously consider, whether it would not be extremely to his interest, to supply the southern parts of Virginia with Corn, from the more abundant markets of South-Carolina and New-Orleans.

NORFOLK, Sept. 25.

The following is a list of the number of English ships that composed the fleet off Trafalgar—with the state they were in after the engagement, and the names and number of vessels that joined the English just before—it is translated from a French official account and deemed correct and has not been before published here.

Ships Dismasted. Guns. The Victory, 100 Temeraire, 98 Queen, 98 Canopus, 98 Thunderer, 98 Spencer, 74 Swiftsure, 74

In a crippled state. The Dryad, La Sarmatte, Hardie, Sunk in or after the action. The Britannia, 100 Prince of Wales, 98 Neptune, 98 Prince, 98

Burnt after this action. The Defence, 74 Lost on the coast. The Donnegal, 80 Tiger, 80 Orion, 74 Monitor, 74 Colossus, 74 Sparta, 74 In good condition. The Windham, 74 Zealous, 74 Conqueror, 74 Revenge, 74 Achilles, 74 Mars, 74 Bellerophon, 74 Polphemus, 74

Ships that joined before the battle. Duke of York, 90 Royal Sovereign, 100, lost, 500,000l. sterl. on board bound to Malta. Swift, 80, dismantled and towed by a frigate. Lightning, 74 Eagle, 74

From this statement it will appear that although the English obtained the victory, it was obtained with a loss dreadfully severe on their part and also with a considerable superiority in number on their side at the commencement of the action particularly in first rate ships

NEW YORK, October 3.

THE boats of Commodore Hood's Squadron attacked two corvettes at the mouth of the Garonne, and brought off one, Le Cesar of 18 guns and 87 men.

POSTSCRIPT. Last night at 12 o'clock, the following information was sent up by the pilot boat Clytus, from the ship Eliza, Waterman, in 40 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance we learn, that on the 18th Aug. the prospect of peace between G. Britain and France had subsided—and nothing expected but a continuance of War.

FOUND ONE day last week, on Curd's road, about two miles from Lexington, A MAN'S SADDLE. The owner can hear of it by applying at this office.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS lost on yesterday, about ten o'clock, on Scot's road, within one mile of Lexington, a

Yellow Pocket Book, marked with the Saddler's Iron with black; some Blank papers sewed in it, wherein was accounts of money received. It inclosed about nineteen or twenty dollars in silver, a bond on a certain Works executed to Cary L. Clark of Georgetown for 200 dollars, with a credit of about 167 dollars. It likewise contains one pair of gold Ear Bobs, and one Gold Ring, and some receipts. The person finding and delivering the above mentioned Pocket Book to the subscriber now in Lexington, or to Mr. John Kiefer in Lexington, will receive the above reward.

JOHN KEGRISE. Lexington, Oct. 27th 1806. 31.

Logan County, Set. Aaron Lewis esq. returns that Robert Dickey had taken up, on the head of the Rock house fork of Gasper's River in Logan county,

A B A T M A R E, Three years old past, about 15 hands high, has a blaze down her face, both hind feet white, has on about a 48. Bell tied on with a narrow strap, has some white streaks of hair in her tail, a natural trotter. Appraised to fifty-five dollars, by John Curd and Daniel McGoodwin July 25th 1806, before me Aaron Lewis.

A copy, teste ARMD. MOREHEAD, Ck.

JUST IMPORTED, AND now opening by DAVID WILLIAMSON, at his

GROCERY STORE, on Mill-street, next door but one to Mr. Craig's, and nearly opposite Mr. Gray's store, a handsome assortment of GROCERIES, &c. among which are

Jamaica spirits, Almonds, French Brandy, English walnuts, Holland gin, Nutmegs, Madeira, Sherry, & Cinnamon, Port wines, 1st qual. Cloves, Bottled porter, Alsipce, Spanish segars, Ginger, Lime Juice, Pepper, Imperial, Allum, Hyson, Copperas, Young hyson, Indigo, Hyson skin, Rice, Coffee, Confectionary of all kinds—also, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Shad, Lump, & Mackerel, Muscovada, Salt & Scots herrings, Molasses, Oysters, Raisins, Shot

He also has a quantity of old Whiskey, and three years old Peach Brandy. The whole of the above articles will be sold unusually low for cash. Lexington, October 29.

WHEREAS my wife Sally Herring, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, these are therefore to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. TIMOTHY HERRING. October 28th 1806.—31.

TAKEN UP

BY Henry Hawkins, living on Slate Creek in Montgomery county, A SORREL NARE,

Thirteen hands and a half high, has a Star in her forehead and a small reach down her face; some saddle spots, has on a large Bell, 14 or 15 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus O appraised to £. 5. 10s. JOSEPH HENCKLEY. June 27th 1806.—

"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."
For the Kentucky Gazette.

A new translation of ANACREON'S 40th
O D E.

Be mine the festive joys to hymn
To see the Loves in dances swim
Responsive to the speaking Lyre;
Round let the purple Goblets roll
Enlinking kindling soul to soul
Symphonious to the sister choir.

While blooming lovely by my side
I see my darling maid employ'd
Dressing my locks with rosy twine,
As round her ivory neck she moves
To smooch in unlook'd for kiss she loves
And drink her fragrant breath divine.

My soul no touch of envy stains
Fell discord ne'er shall thrill my veins,
Away with strife o'er flowing bowles!
Disperse the banes of rosy joys
That love and mirth unharmonize
And break the union sweet of souls.

Away ye slaves of care unholy
Away ye sons of melancholy
Be present none but souls like mine!
To drown all cares in rosy joys
And friendship warm that never dyes
This, this! may mortals deem divine!
G. B.—K.

From The Emerald. ANACREONTIC.

ALAS! by every female told:
"Anacreon is growing old."
"Take and in the mirror view,
"Thy wan cheek and faded hue."
"Insatiate Time, alas! devours,
"Thy beauty, youth, and manly powers."
"Thy graceful ringlets changed to grey—
—This they declare doth age betray!
Whether this is false or true,
To every care I bid adieu.
The weary thoughts of death 't' assuage
I know is always best for age
To lengthen out the hours of time,
With love, with music, and with wine,
To hush all care and strife to rest,
And make of life little the best.

A GENUINE BULL.

Says Dennis to Paddy, "I can't for my life
Conceive how a dumb pair are made man and
wife,
Since they can't with the form and the parson
accord."
Says Paddy "you fool, they take each other's
word."

The following affecting circumstance
lately happened in Paris.

A LADY of fortune and her only daughter,
an elegant and lovely young woman,
resided in Exbury St. Germain. A young man
of merit and accomplishments, but unaided by
the powerful pretensions of suitable fortune,
cherished a passion for the young lady, to
whom he had frequent access, on account of
his being distantly related to her. His affec-
tions were requited with return, and before
the parent suspected the attachment, the lovers
were solemnly engaged. The indications of pure
love are generally too unregarded to escape
the keen, observing eye of a cold, mercenary
mother. She charged her daughter with her
follies, and forbade the distressed lover the
house. To close every avenue of hope, she
withdrew with her wretched child into Italy,
where they remained for two years; at the
expiration of which, the mother had arranged
for her daughter a match more congenial to
her own pride and avarice, with an elderly
gentleman, who had considerable fortune and
property in the vicinity of Bordeaux. Every
necessary preparation was made for their
union, which it was determined should be
celebrated in Paris, to which city they returned
for that purpose. Two days before the mar-
riage was intended to take place, the young
lover, wrought up to frenzy by the intelligence
of the approaching nuptials, contrived, by bribing
the porter whilst the mother was at the opera
with her intended son-in-law, to reach the room
of the beloved being from whom he was about
to be separated forever. Emaciated by grief,
she presented the mere spectre of what she was
when he left her. As soon as he entered the
room, he fell senseless at her feet, from which
state he was roused by the fits of her frightful
maniac laughter. She stared upon him like
one bewildered. He clasped her with one
hand, and with the other drew from his pocket
a phial of double-distilled laurel-water; he
pressed it to her lips until she had swallowed
half its contents the remainder he drank him-
self. The drug of death soon began to op-
erate. Clashed in each others arms, pale and
expiring they reviewed their hard fate, and in
a faint & lessening sentences, implored of the
God of mercy, that he would pardon them for
what they had done, & that he would receive
spirits into his regions of eternal repose; that
he would be pleased, in his divine goodness,
to forgive the misjudging severity which had
driven them to despair, and would support the
unconscious author of it, under the heavy af-
flictions which their disastrous deaths would
occasion.

They had scarcely finished their prayer,
when they heard footsteps approaching the
room. Madam R., who had been indisposed
at the opera, returned home before its conclu-
sion, with the intended bridegroom. The
young man awoke, as it were, from his deadly
drowsiness, and exerting his last strength, pul-
led from his breast a dagger, stabbed the ex-
piring being upon whom he doated, to the
heart; and, falling upon her body, gave him-
self several mortal wounds. The door opened,
and the frantic mother appeared. All the
house was in an instant alarmed; and the fatal
explanation which furnished the materials of
this short and sad recital, was taken from the
lips of the dying lover, who had scarcely fin-
ished it before he breathed his last.

DOUBLEREWARD.

ALEXANDER the great, we are in-
formed by Arrian, as he was crossing the
Euphrates, his turban happened to fall in-
to the river, one of the watermen immedi-
ately jumped into the water and swam to
it; but as he could not bring it back in his
hand, without wetting it, he put it upon
his head, & returned with it. Upon
which Alexander gave him a talent of
silver, as a present for his zeal to serve
him; but at the same time ordered his
head to be struck off for presuming to put
on his royal tiara, or turban.

THE EFFECT OF NOVELTY.

THE widow of a grandee of Spain
wished to marry one of the officers of
her household, a gentleman possessed of
pleasing person and manners.—The
young man with a delicacy which is very
rare, for a long time strongly repre-
sented to her that such an unequal alliance
would subject him to constant opprobri-
um. The widow, in answer to this ob-
jection, had the tail and mane of two
beautiful coach-horses cut off: the
beasts had been before universally re-
marked for their handsome appearance; the
widow however continued to use them,
when he paid all her visits. So strange
and novel a whim was, at first, the con-
tinual topic of conversation among her
friends, in a week the astonishment
somewhat abated, and in a month it was
entirely forgot. "This is exactly what
will happen to us," said the lady to the
gentleman: "when the novelty is over,
the astonishment ceases." This reason-
ing finished the difficulty, and entirely
satisfied the young man's scruples.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN. DRUGGIST.

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second
streets, Philadelphia.

HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh sup-
ply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst
which are
700 lbs. Camphor 10 lbs. vials, ass'td
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark 15 crates apoth. glass
4000 bottles fresh Cas- 3 cases cantharides
tor oil 150 wt. gamboge
6700 Canela Alba 1000 wt. rhubarb
50 doz trusses 600 wt. annotta
20 cases Glauber salts 300 wt. white wax
100 lbs. opium 10 boxes assa-fetida
2500 lbs. Gentian root 2300 wt. antimony
2000 lbs. cream Tartar
with every article in the Drug line. Country
merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will
be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit.
Any orders from his friends in the Western
Country will be received with gratitude and ex-
ecuted with punctuality and dispatch. 2m

J. BLEDSOE,

Has fixed his residence in Lexington.

HE will continue to practise Law in the
Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore at-
tended; in the Court of Appeals and the Federal
Court at Frankfort.—His office is the one late-
ly occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means
to be punctual in the discharge of his profes-
sional duties.
Lexington, June 25, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms
the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of
John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on
Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land,
under good fence and in complete repair, with
an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple
trees, a goodsquare log house, with joint chin-
gled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,
276 acres adjoining, with about 50 acres of
cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,
195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river,
adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and
John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improve-
ment—also,
200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,
202 acres adjoining—also,
250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of
Hammond's creek, with a considerable im-
provement—also,
161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—
also,
160 acres adjoining above on the creek—
also,
157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch
of Fox creek—also,
211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek
and Salt river.
The above tracts of land are well watered,
and contain several valuable mill seats. A
part cash will be required from purchasers, and
a reasonable credit given for the balance. For
terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer county,
near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers
in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.

September 9th, 1806.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Wm
Scott Fuller, deceased, are earnestly request-
ed to come forward and make immediate
payment to Samuel Scott, who is duly author-
ized to receive the same; and all those who
have any demands against the same, are re-
quested to come forward with their accounts
properly adjusted for settlement, as there
will be no longer indulgence given by
Samuel Scott.

Living on the Town-Fork, seven miles be-
low Lexington.

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS WANTED.

I WILL give generous wages in cash, for
one or two
JOURNEYMEN FULLERS,
who can come well recommended; or I will
rent, or give on the shares, the mill lately
occupied by William Scott deceased—there
is plenty of water to full at this time, two or
three mills full of cloth per week. For terms
apply to Samuel Scott, on the premises, a
bout seven miles below Lexington, on the
Town-Fork.

Samuel Scott.

October 18, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Shaw, in
Bourbon county, on the Buffalo road,
four miles from Hington's old station, a
Black Mare,
five years old, fifteen hands high, no
brand perceivable—appraised to 60 dol-
lars.

John Walton, J. P.

October 20 1806.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT ROOM
on Main-Street, in a public part of this Town.
Enquire of the printer.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his
profession of counsel and attorney at law, in
those circuit courts in which he has heretofore
practised, and in the court of appeals; and
court of the United States; for the Kentucky
district.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 26th instant, the subscriber intends
having machines in complete operation in Lex-
ington for picking, breaking and carding
sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done
at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2
cents for mixing wool of different colours, and
5 cents per pound for picking and breaking
Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be
extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one
pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls
will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50
miles without injury. Country linen, feath-
ers and wool received in payment, if delivered
in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry,
Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the
public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of
the advantages arising from having our wool
prepared on the Carding machine about to be
erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg
leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout
the country, as being of very great utility in the
preparation of our wool—must request those
of our customers that have been in the habit of
breaking their wool for hatching, to decline it
and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.

John Lowry.

G. Adams jr.

John Adams.

Jorah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.

William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully
informs the public, that he has lately
opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in
Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the
SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is com-
modious, the stable extensive, and both are
furnished with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of travellers and others, who
may think proper to favor him with a call. He
is provided with a large and convenient WARE
HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if
not superior to any in the place. He will also
make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those
who may have any thing to transact in
that way, which will be done, together with the
charges for storage, upon the most reduced
terms. He flatters himself, that from the ex-
perience he has had in mercantile transactions,
attention to business, and a desire to be useful,
to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50 !!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other
purposes.
To commence drawing on the second Tuesday
in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be
drawn each day until the whole is con-
cluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.
The excellency of the present scheme is univer-
sally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet
offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are
30,000 Dollars,
20,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars,
Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.
The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight
dollars each.
The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per
cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for
one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwith-
standing the great number of Capital prizes in
this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a
prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT
G. & R. WAITE'S
TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OF
FICES.

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York,
At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of Octo-
ber, when they will advance to 7, and continue
advancing as the drawing approaches. By
enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R.
WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctu-
ally returned by post, to any amount, and the
earliest advice sent to adventurers of their suc-
cess.—The public are requested to remark,
that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries
is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be
subject to error. The time of drawing, and
payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed
by the State Legislature. Schemes at large
enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital
Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries,
(lists of which will also be enclosed) it is pre-
sumed, will be an additional inducement to dis-
tant adventurers to purchase of them.
New-York Aug. 1806.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,
on the 21st of September last,
THOMAS HARDESTY,
an apprentice to the Saddling business;
between nineteen and twenty years old,
five feet nine or ten inches high, strong
made, fair complexion and hair, blue
eyes, full faced rough with pimples,
something very disagreeable in his coun-
tenance, impudent and forward in talk,
had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, &
black corduroy overalls; his other clo-
thing not known, as he sometimes trad-
ed them. The above reward will be
given for securing him in any jail in the
United States, and giving me informa-
tion thereof, or ten dollars for delivering
him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT.

DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has
commenced business in Major Morris-
son's house, adjoining Mr. Edward
Wells, on High-street, where he will
manufacture, and always have for sale a
large and general assortment of Tobacco,
wholesale and retail, on terms lower than
heretofore offered in this town. Pro-
tecting himself master of his business,
and intending to carry it on extensively,
the most liberal credit will be given to
Merchants and Traders, and the mode
of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806. 3M

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For sale at this office.

Just Received by WILKINS & TANNEHILL.

And now opening in the store formerly oc-
cupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court
house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
10 — Junonia Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P.
10 — Sherry,
4 — Cokmenar,
4 — Port,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Alum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS
10 do Hyson Skin,
35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Raisons in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a
moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for
Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regu-
larly received from Philadelphia, which will
enable us to furnish store keepers, or others,
upon the lowest terms. W. & T.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone
house, opposite Samuel & George Trot-
ters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart &
Bartlett; and has just received, in ad-
dition to his former assortment, a very
elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.
Lexington, March 5, 1806.

SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by
Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required
to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram
Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the
same. A compliance with the above will save
trouble and expence.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806. tf

A HANDSOME SEAT

FOR SALE.

130 Acres of first rate Land, ly-
ing on Boone's creek, Clarke county,
about 11 miles east of Lexington, being
part of the late Col. David Robinson's
military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres
cleared, and under tolerable good fence,
with three never failing springs of excel-
lent water, and flock water in abundance
the season throughout; a good peach
orchard, and two dwelling houses, with
other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen
willing to purchase, may know the terms
by applying to the subscriber on the
premises.

WM. ROBINSON JR.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscrib-
er, living on the head of Jefferson
creek in Jefferson county, on the 23d
of June, a negro man named PETER,
about 43 or 44 years of age, slender made,
about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of an
uncommon brist, lively walk, rather of
a down look when spoken to. I will
give ten dollars if taken in the state, &
all reasonable charges if delivered to
me; or if taken out of the state twenty
dollars and all reasonable charges.

James Cogger.

July 9, 1806. tf. pd. 3s.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber
in Lexington, about the first of June
last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven
years old, about fifteen hands one inch
high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk)
with a long switch tail, shod all round,
no brand that I recollect. The above
reward to be paid on the delivery of the
horse to me in Lexington, or by giving
such information as will enable me to
get him again, and all reasonable charges
paid by me.

JAS. BEATTY,

August, 19, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Convenient Brick House and Lot,
in a public part of the Town of Lexington.—
Apply at this office

INDIANA TERRITORY fs.
BY William Henry Harrison, Govern-
or, and Commander in chief of
the Indiana Territory.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented
to me that it would be more convenient
for the ensuing session of the Legisla-
ture to commence on Monday the third
day of November next, rather than on
the 27th day of October to which it
stood prorogued, I have thought fit to
issue this my Proclamation proroguing the
General Assembly of the Territory until
the said first Monday in November then
to meet at the town of Vincennes. And
the members of the Legislative Council
and House of Representatives are re-
quired then and there to give their at-
tendance accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of
the Territory at Vincennes, this 20th
day of September 1806, and of the In-
dependence of the United States the
thirty-first.

Wm. HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,
JOHN GIBSON, Sec'y

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I intend to remove my family from
the state of Kentucky early next spring, there-
fore request all persons with whom I have any
concerns, either as trustee, executor, admin-
istrator or guardian; or in any other manner
whatsoever, to call on me for settlement on or
before the fifth day of January next; as
that is the time contemplated for my depar-
ture. Also those in arrears with me to make
payment. I have some papers lodged with me
for safe keeping, which shall I leave with Wil-
liam G. Johnston of Scott county.

BARTLET COLLINS.

Scott county, October 25, 1806. 2t

LAST NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the late firms
of Seitz & Lauan, John A. Seitz,
Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co.,
John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior
& Co. and John & William Jordan, are
requested to come forward immediately
and pay off their respective accounts to
CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly au-
thorized to receive the same. Those
who do not avail themselves of this no-
tice, may rest assured, that indolence
will not be given beyond the first of
March, when suits will be indiscrimi-
nately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP,
and HOGS' LARD, will be received at
the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805, tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; has on it a good mill
seat, and is an excellent stand for a pub-
lic house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunhams-Town, seven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
nevorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky,
surveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the wa-
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentuck-
y, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about six miles from Frankfort; on that
tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main street, and
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.
Also a House and well improved Lot
in this place.

The above described property will be
sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-
CO, or on giving bond with good secu-
rity, a considerable credit may be had—
For further particulars enquire of An-
drew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or
to the subscriber).

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, }

January 13, 1803. }

DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lex-
ington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at
Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as
a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Elegance combined with Utility, in
Willis's New Fashioned
SHOE S.

In ancient times the bards foretold,
The rhyming trade would ne'er grow old—
'Tis true in these more modern times,
Mechanics manufacture rhymes;
Murphy and Shaw have try'd their part
To imitate the rhyming art.
And WALLIS in these rhyming times
Must surely weave a web of rhymes—
Ladies here I beg to mention,
(Claimants of his first attention)
Handsome shoes in every part,
Is Willis's master piece of art—
He shoes does make, which Queens might
handle.

The neatly plain, the brilliant spangle,
Improves new fashions as they rise,
And makes some spangled shoes with ties,
Glossack boots, and fair tops too,
Made nearer here than any shoe,
All forts and sizes well assorted,
Made of leather, the best imported,
And now to tell you where he lives,
And strict attention there he gives,
To orders sent both far and near,
He'll fit you well you need not fear:
Main-street, next door to neighbor Noel,
Those who know this, possess a jewel;
But not to make description fainter,
Tis opposite Mentell the painter;
Adjoining the shop of Aaron Woodroff,
Who makes you shoes quite good enough.
To tell you this, my mind did labor
Who'd not be friendly with a neighbor.
If ladies send a pattern shoe,
He'll make them neatly to fit you.
Believing this the best expedient,
He now remains their most obedient.

RICHARD WILLIS,

Two or three Apprentices will be taken to
the above business.
Lexington August 18, 1806.